Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.] MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1802. [No. 468.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely assorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
June 11 Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,

At ten o'clock, will be Sold at the Auction Room,

4th proof Jamaica Rum in hogsheads,
Holland Gin in pipes and bls.
New-England Rum in bls.
Port Wine in quarter casks,
Lisbon Wine in pipes,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in bls.
Soap, Candles and Chocolate } *in boxes,*
Pepper in bags,
Castor Oil in bottles,
Fig Blue in kegs.

Together with a large quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Sprigg'd, lappet, jaconet and book muslins and muslin shawls,
White and coloured Marseilles and muslinetts,
Linen and cotton checks,
Bandannoes, flags and chequered silk handkerchiefs,
Large and small fans,
Irish and German linens,
Mens and Womens' saddles,
A quantity of mens' and womens' shoes.

THOMAS MOORE,
June 12 Auctioneer.

SPRING GOODS.

WILLIAM OXLEY

Has received per the Paul Seiman, via Baltimore, and Union, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

A supply of suitable GOODS for the season, which are now opening and will be sold low by the package or piece, and he is in daily expectation of receiving further supplies.

N. B. He has also for sale, China in boxes and Sadlery.

May 10. d

SPRING GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.

Have imported in the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, a general assortment of goods suitable for the present season, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, by the piece or package.

May 18. d

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

SPRING GOODS.

JOHN RAMSAY,

Has imported by the brig Union, captain Woodhouse, from London, an assortment of goods suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving by the United States from Liverpool, an additional supply.

May 18. d

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

Have received by the brig UNION, *from* LONDON—a great part of their

SPRING GOODS,

and are daily expecting the balance by the ship United States from Liverpool.

They have likewise for sale,

Rum in hogsheads,
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
An extensive assortment of Liverpool Earthen Ware in crates,
German Osnaburgs.

May 18. d

FOR SALE,

In fee simple or Ground Rent.

By Public Auction, on the premises, on Wednesday the 23d day of the present month, if not previously sold by private contract,

Half an acre of Ground in town, situate on the north side of Prince and West side of Washington streets: Beginning at the intersection of said streets, fronting Washington 176 feet 7 inches, and on Prince street 123 feet 6 inches.

The ground is laid off in convenient building lots. On one of which is a very good dwelling house, now under rent to James M'Clenahan

Washington is the most spacious street in town, and will most probably become the centre. This ground has the advantage of laying between the two principal streets leading from the country; a circumstance of much importance, to those who are desirous of purchasing. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
OR
William Hodgson.

June 2. ddf

For Sale.

I wish to sell immediately, the following property, viz.

A tract of LAND lying in the county of Nelson, state of Kentucky, containing 4000 acres, lying on the Ohio river: this land is well watered, and on it is several valuable mill seats. A general warrantee will be made to the purchaser of this land.

Also,

A tract of LEASED LAND, in Fairfax county, containing 106½ acres (a part of Ravensworth tract) on which is a MILL. The above property I will barter for goods or sell low for cash. Also, several likely Negro men.

Walter S. Belt.

Colchester, May 31. d3w

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

A further supply of DRY GOODS,

By the ship United States, from Liverpool, consisting of fine and coarse Hats, well assorted in boxes, a few trunks of Stuff, &c.

Also, a large quantity of Earthen Ware,

in crates, which, in addition to their stock on hand, forms a very complete assortment of that article, and which will be sold unusually low.

Also, a quantity of coarse SALT,

Fine salt in sacks of 4 bushels each; 100 boxes Pipes; broad and narrow Hoes assorted in casks—and a consignment of

IRISH LINENS,

purchased in England for *ready money*, which will be sold on very low terms for good paper.

May 31. d

Valuable Building Lots

In and adjoining the town of Alexandria.

For sale on a long Credit.

On Wednesday, the 16th day of June, will be sold at public auction, on the premises,

About forty five acres of LAND, in and adjoining to the town of Alexandria, and binding on Hunting creek. This land will be divided into squares, according to the plan of the town, and each square will be sold separately, on a credit of six, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months—the purchasers giving notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

The whole of this land is now enclosed by a post and rail fence. Its contiguity to the town, and its high and healthy situation render it amongst the most desirable estates in the neighborhood for building lots. On one of the lots a neat and commodious framed dwelling house hath been erected, together with the necessary outhouses, and on this lot there is a well of good water, and a number of flourishing trees growing. Some small frame houses have been erected on an adjoining lot.

The title to this property is complete, and conveyances will be made in fee simple when the purchase money is received. The title papers may be seen, and likewise a plat of the land and lots, by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES H. HOOE.

At the same time and place will be sold a LEASE for thirteen years of twenty seven acres of LAND adjoining the above tract: subject to a ground rent of twenty seven pounds per year.

May 17. d1m

Just received from Norfolk,

and for sale by the subscriber,

Fresh Lemons by the box or retail; excellent soft shell'd almonds and oranges; muskadel raisins; double and single Glo'ster cheese, tamarinds, &c. &c. with 700 bushels of Lisbon Salt.

ABEL WILLIS.

May 4. d

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power in me vested, will be sold at public auction before the door of Prince William courthouse in the town of Dumfries, on the first Monday in July next at 12 o'clock, for cash, that valuable TRACT of LAND, situate in the same county near Bacon Race meeting-house, containing about five hundred acres, part of a seven hundred acre patent granted to James Peake, and which five hundred acres of land was lately the property of Isaac Mc'Pherson, under a purchase made of Thomas Swan of Alexandria.

ABRAM HEWES.

June 8. ddf

WILLIAM LOWRY

HAS REMOVED FROM GEORGETOWN TO ALEXANDRIA, AND IMPORTED

By the ship Tyson, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, and now opening for sale, at the store lately occupied by John Ramsey, *King-street,*

A quantity of

EARTHEN WARE,

in crates assorted.

Also,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

suitable for the season, and is in daily expectation of receiving an additional supply of those articles by the first arrivals from Britain. Country storekeepers and others will find it their interest in giving him a call, as he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms.

April 30. d

Two thousand pieces first quality NANKEENS, just received and for sale by

Janney & Paton.

May 29. d

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for the benefit of the Underwriters,

I. S. A. 5 bales of British Osnaburg: Damaged on board the brigantine Niger, capt. Baker, on her passage from Newcastle.

P. G. MARSTTELLER,
June 12. Vendue Master.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the shop of the subscriber, some day this week,

Six round back Chairs,

painted yellow, tip'd with black; the seats painted mahogany colour. The above reward will be paid to any person who will inform me who took them, to be paid on conviction of the thief.

EPHRAIM EVANS.

June 12. d3t

Messrs. Snowden and Co.

HAVING observed in your paper bearing date the 5th inst. a publication wherein a certain Baldwin Dade terms me ignorant and stupid indeed—I am really astonished at his audacity and impertinence, knowing him not to possess but little more understanding than one bordering on idiotism. He also observes that the suit mentioned in my notice is dismissed; I grant it—But it was dismissed in Fairfax Court to bring it in a place where I could come sooner at justice, namely the Chancery Court of Alexandria, which writ has been served some time since, as will appear by the certificate hereto annexed. As to the balance of his publication, I assert it to be fallacious in the extreme.

I must beg leave to add, that for the future I shall not occupy a moment of my time in writing contradictorily to the fabulous assertions of said Dade, whose diabolical character is universally established.

ROBERT ALEXANDER.

ALEXANDRIA, June 5, 1802.

Robert Alexander and his Trustees, against Baldwin Dade, } In Chancery.

Writ returned executed. No bill filed. April rule suits continued. The above suit is brought in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria.

GEO. DENEALE, Clk.

June 11. d

For NEW-YORK,

The Sch'r ENTERPRIZE, to sail in all next week. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Mitchell on board, or to R. B. JAMESSON.

June 10. d

THE

Accommodation Coachee,

WILL leave Mr. Gadsby's City Tavern every morning, at half past four o'clock, for Baltimore, to accommodate our Alexandria friends: returning, leaves Mr. Evans's, Indian Queen, every morning at six o'clock, and arrives at Alexandria the same evening.

The Proprietors will not undertake to promise as much as the Mail Pilot, which runs but 50 miles per day, although it is said to Pilot the Mail, which runs from 80 to a 100 miles per day.

THE PROPRIETORS.

June 9. d6t2aw

For Sale,

A healthy, active NEGRO BOY, about 15 years of age, he is an expert waiter. Enquire of the Printers.

May 29. d

Wanted Immediately,

A white or black woman, to to do the house-work in a small family.—Enquire of the Printers.

May 10. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

Agricultural.

Mr. SNOWDEN,

If you think the following will add to the uſefulneſs of your already uſeful paper, I will thank you to publiſh it.

MUCH has been ſaid about plaſter of Paris as a manure. Some have aſcribed to it powers little leſs than magical, while others will not allow that it has any powers at all. I have now had ſome experience of it, and from the wonderful effects produced by it, am induced thus publicly to give my teſtimony in its favor.

In June, 1800, I fallowed an old field, which was ſo completely worn out, that the fence had been taken from about it, more than ſeven years before, I ſowed it with wheat the laſt week in September. The wheat, before ſowing, was ſoaked in clean water about 12 hours, and then half a buſhel of ground plaſter mixt with each buſhel of ſeed. It was ſown in this ſtate, ploughed in very ſhallow, and the ground harrowed afterwards till it was quite ſmooth. In the month of March following, I ſowed one buſhel of plaſter, mixed with two quarts of clover ſeed, on each acre; and from 16 buſhels of wheat ſown I received 365 buſhels of good grain.

The field has been ſown again with plaſter this ſpring, and there is now a crop of clover ready to mow, which will at leaſt compenſate for all the labor and expence incurred, both with it and the wheat crop.

I have made other experiments, which have been equally ſucceſsful, and ſufficient to convince me that the pooreſt, worn out land, with plaſter of Paris *alone*, may be reclaimed, unleſs the ſoil is entirely waſhed off, which, indeed, is the caſe with a great deal of our hilly lands, that have been torn to pieces with corn.

Whether the plaſter fertilizes the land, or only acts as a ſtimula, are things which I do not know. Long experience is, perhaps, the only way of aſcertaining this matter. It might, however, be a very proper ſubject of philoſophical enquiry; but, as I am no theoriſt, I ſhall not attempt a diſcuſſion.

Philoſophers would, perhaps, be as well employed, and do more towards "filling the mouth of labor," by ſuch inveſtigations, than in aſcertaining the exact number of inches and eights of an inch of the diameter of a Mammoth's back bone.

I am, however, inclined to think, that although the plaſter may not *directly* fertilize ſoil, yet that it will *indirectly* tend to that purpoſe. It will moſt certainly promote the growth of every kind of graſs, and graſs where fed on, or ploughed down, ferments and enriches the ſoil.

It is ſurpriſing that men of ſenſe ſhould act ſo ſtupidly, as they do in this part of Virginia, in the buſineſs of cultivating their lands; and no wonder that they drive away as faſt as poſſible to Kentucky and Genneſſee. Although they looſe by every attempt to make a crop, yet they go on in the old way—divide a large farm into two ſhifts, as they call it, and every ſecond year one of theſe they plant with corn and ſow wheat amongſt it. The corn is ſcarcely ſufficient to keep all hands in Johnny Cake, and a few ſpare ears for the poor lacerated beaſts, until another crop is ripe, and the wheat crop falls ſhort about one third of what it coſt them.

Unleſs more than ſix buſhels of wheat is got from an acre, it is a looſing buſineſs to make it. One third is to be allowed for the uſe of land,

Say	- - -	2 buſhels
For ſeed,	- -	1
Sowing, ploughing, &c.		1
Reaping, ſtacking, getting out and taking to market,		2
		6 buſhels

—And this is more, by one third, than the average of crops, as far as I am acquainted, in this neighbourhood.

What a pity that gentlemen, who are fond of innovation, would not introduce it into the buſineſs of huſbandry. Benevolent Nature, or rather the God of Nature, has provided means to refreſh and reinvigorate the exhauſted ſoil, as well as medicine for the human body. Plaſter of Paris, I conceive, is one of the moſt efficacious remedies in this caſe; but as long as people adhere to the preſent ſyſtem, no great advantage can be expected from the uſe of it. Where corn is made, graſs cannot grow; it is ploughed inceſſantly for four months in the year, and the very beſt ſeaſon for the production of graſs; and then it is left in furrows and ridges, expoſed to the mercy of the ſun and rains, which unite their influence in completing its ruin.

In order to be fully benefited by the uſe of plaſter, the raiſing of corn on poor hilly lands ought to be laid aſide, and the very firſt ſtep towards improvement is to fill up the gullies, no matter with what; one ploughing before harveſt, and one after, with good harrowing, will be ſufficient to prepare the ground for wheat, unleſs it is of a ſtiff clay ſoil, and then it will require more, as I am fully perſuaded that it contributes much to the goodneſs of a crop, to have the ground perfectly clear and mellow for the reception of ſeed. Soaking and waſhing wheat in clear water, I think, anſwers a good purpoſe; it gives an opportunity of ſcumming off the cheet and blighted grains; and, alſo, puts it in the beſt order for mixing with plaſter, it likewiſe vegetates quicker, and, of courſe, will do better for late ſowing, which is become ſo neceſſary ſince the ravages of the fly. Small furrows, and ſhallow ploughing, is beſt for covering the grain, and I ſhould always harrow afterwards, eſpecially if the ground is hilly and ſubject to waſh.

Wheat grounds ſhould always be ſown in the months of February or March with plaiter and clover, and after the wheat is taken off, the fields kept from creatures, until the clover gets a pretty good growth.

Without purſuing the ſubject farther in detail, I would beg leave in general to recommend a free uſe of plaſter; carefully nurſe and preſerve the young clover; let cattle run on it, but not 'till it gets its full growth, and then never ſuffer them to eat it too bare, and by going on in this way, and fallowing every third or fourth year, I have no doubt but the pooreſt land, in a few years, may be reclaimed and become as rich as could be deſired.

But what ſhall we do for corn? aſks a Virginia planter. I anſwer, do without. Iriſh potatoes, as they are called, buckwheat, rye, &c. will make very good ſubſtitutes. Clover will fatten hogs itſelf; indeed there will be ſo much butter and milk, that leſs meat will do.

I do not, however, recommend the total relinquiſhment of corn crops. Such as have rich, level lands ought to make it, and thoſe who have not, ſhould purchaſe from them, rather than make it at ſo great an expence as the deſtruction of their land.

JAMES DOUGLASS.

Falls Difficult, June 8, 1802.

FROM THE (BOSTON) PALLADIUM.

THE APPEAL.

It has already been remarked that a ſeries of accuſations, directed with unwearied perſeverance, againſt the federal adminiſtration, has brought into office a claſs of men, who have uniformly declared their diſapprobation of that ſyſtem of policy purſued by their predeceſſors; who have profeſſed to have different views, and to make different principles the baſis of their own adminiſtration. That ſuch is the fact, no one will doubt, who has read Preſident Jefferſon's letter to M. Mazzie, to the Berkley Farmer, to the New-Haven Merchants, the ſeveral communications made to Congreſs, to the Legiſlatures of States, to the aſſociations of individuals, with the ſpeeches and other known publications of the Members of Congreſs, and Heads of department. The profeſſions of theſe men, therefore, have been ample and undiſguiſed; their principles avowed and well underſtood. But how far they have countenanced, ſupported, or aided, directly or indirectly, the charges made againſt the political opponents, as an object deſerving of diſtinct conſideration.

A large proportion of thoſe who have diſcovered the moſt zeal in making and circulating theſe charges have been foreigners. This fact, perhaps, ought to leſſen our aſtoniſhment, at the rapidity of our decline, when the education, habits, and characters of theſe men are known. Reſtleſs and diſcontented in their own country, trained in the doctrines of Paine, Godwin, and Thelwall, they came here to *teach* what they *had not learned*, and what is worſe to *practice* what they *had*. As members of clubs, or political ſocieties, thoſe haunts of rebellion and treaſon, they had learned to hate the juſtice they feared, and to curſe the reſtraints they felt. Moſt of them were as deſperate in their fortunes as they were profligate in their principles, and when they found their efforts to produce a revolution in their own country unſucceſsful, they fled to this as the laſt "aſylum of oppreſſed humanity." It was here they hoped to find a market for their depravity; to vent, fearleſs of puniſhment, thoſe paſſions which had long been in confuſion, and to exchange the pillory and the jail, the juſt rewards of THEIR patriotiſm at home, for emoluments and office, is expected, nay its realized recompence HERE.

It is to be lamented as an evil inſeparable from our Government, that foreigners, ſuch as Cooper, Duane, and of ſuch only do we ſpeak, are able to influence public opinion. Always prepared, from inclination and habit, to be employed as the inſtruments, of aſpiring demagogues; they become important from the evil which they can produce. Secondaries ſpring up at home, who are willing to become the humble copyiſts of theſe *Enrages*, and to lend their efforts to circulate the poiſon of public morals. If, therefore, the Government is not energetic enough to controul the effects of theſe joint labours, it muſt become the prey of faction.

It is well known that the preſſes moſt zealouſly engaged to diſcredit the Federal Government, were conducted by foreigners of this deſcription. Yes it is worthy of notice, that the era of Waſhington's reſignation, was proclaimed as a Jubilee by a native American. Baſe as the wretch may be, who claims this country as his own, his heart muſt have ſunk, and his hand trembled, before he could have publiſhed to the world that Waſhington was a TRAITOR. No, this deed was left for the man who is now amaſſing a fortune in the ſervice of the preſent adminiſtration.

Theſe papers ſoon ſent into every nook and corner of the country, the formidable catalogue of charges brought to light, at an early period, in a Letter to Mazzei.—They firſt ſpread the alarm of robberies, defalcations and burnings, while they priſed the wiſdom, the patriotiſm and virtue of the men now in power. Filled with eulogiums for their friends, and accuſations for enemies they traverſed the country, offering ſomething ſuited to the weakneſs, the paſſions, the prejudices, the avarice, the pride, the vanity, the ambition of every man whom they chanced to meet. Every aſſailable point in the human character was applied in every form which ingenuity could deviſe, or profligacy practice. Is it then ſo much a cauſe of wonder, that an attack ſo conſtant and various, ſhould eventually prevail?

Perhaps it may be thought unjuſt to implicate Mr. Jefferſon, Governor M'Kean and Gallatin, in an attempt to affect a revolution; or to aſſociate them in any way with ſuch men as Duane, Calender and Cheetham, for ſuch a purpoſe. We are ſenſible that ſuch a connection is monſtrous, and one that every man, who had the leaſt regard for an honeſt fame, would ſhrink from with horror. With this impreſſion on our mind, we are led into the inquiry, hoping for the honor of our country, that the reſult may not diſgrace the name of a Republican Government.

Is it then known, that the Preſident, or either of the Secretaries, or any Member of Congreſs, has, in any inſtance, diſavowed the principles which have marked the Gazettes of their party? On the other hand is it not true, that theſe papers, moſt of them conducted by foreigners, have grounded their pretenſions to correctneſs and authority upon the ſpeeches and letters of the leaders of the party; that they have adopted their principles, held their language, and circulated their profeſſions.—No inſtance we preſume can be found, in which thoſe editors have ventured to call in queſtion thoſe maxims of policy, which have been ſo often profeſſed by their dictators. Their labors, then, ſo far as an inculcation of principle is concerned, are identified. No difference has ever been known to interrupt the harmony of ſuch intercourſe; but joint counſels, and joint labors have proceeded with alacrity to the accompliſhment of the great objects in view. Indeed, the imputations, which have been thrown upon the Federaliſts, of an undefined, general nature, have been ſanctioned by the preſident and his friends. They have themſelves ever been ready "*ſpargerre per vulgus voces ambiguas*," to throw out inſinuations and vague accuſations, which were directed againſt no ſingle individual, but left as food for malice, to be repeated or applied, as occaſion might require. The humble retainers of theſe great men, following cloſe upon their heels, have taken up the tale, and wrought it into the texture of almoſt every newſpaper publication.

But when we come to thoſe charges of a perſonal nature, which involve a high degree of criminality, can it be ſaid, that the members of the preſent cabinet, are implicated either as principles or acceſſaries? To this query, of ſuch ſerious import, we would in turn ask if any one of them has ever diſavowed his belief in the charges made againſt General Waſhington, Colonel Pickering, or General Hamilton, or Mr. Wolcott.—They well knew that theſe were conſtantly in circulation, that they had an influence upon public opinion, and muſt ultimately produce their intended effect. If they believed them to be true, and under that impreſſion, profited by their influence, they now ſtand before the people as public accuſers, and are reſponſible for their truth. If they did not believe them to be true, then they have voluntarily partaken of the ſpoil, knowing it to be unlawfully gotten, and are equally in the guilt of the unrighteous deed. Duane, Cooper, and Callender, have ſown, Mr. Jefferſon, Mr. Madiſon and Mr. Gallatin have reaped. They have been, in fact, partners, if not principal in the firm, though their names have not appeared: They have received the profits of the trade, though the buſineſs has been done by factors, who have ſince been handſomely rewarded. They have, in fine, been aſſociates with men diſgorged from their native country as nuiſances, and ſmitten with ſcorn, even to leproſy, in the buſineſs of producing a revolution, by means which, whether right or wrong, juſt or unjuſt, have been crowned with ſucceſs. If upon examination, however, ſhould it appear that theſe charges have been as falſe as they have been diſhonorable to thoſe who have made them, we truſt an honeſt and enlightened people will not fail to render juſtice to the accuſers and the accuſed.

PUBLIUS LENTILUS.

FROM THE BALANCE.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

TO judge of men in office without any degree of accuracy, it is neceſſary, occaſionally, to take a retroſpective view of what their conduct was antecedent to their elevation. It was for this purpoſe that the private correſpondence of our chief magiſtrate was ſent for publication in the Balance. I will now, Gentlemen, aſk your favorable attention to the *obſervations* on the Mazzei letter *publiſhed* in the *Paris Monitor*, about the time Mr. JEFFERSON and Mr. ADAMS were candidates for the Preſidency, when General WASHINGTON retired from office.—They are as follows:—

"This intereſting letter [to Mazzei] 'from one of the moſt virtuous & enlight-'ened citizens of the United Staets, 'explains the conduct of the Americans 'in regard to France. It is certain that of 'all the neutral and friendly powers, there 'is none from which France had a right 'to expect more intereſt and ſuccor than 'from the United States. SHE IS 'THEIR TRUE MOTHER COUN-'TRY, SINCE SHE HAS ASSURED 'THEM THEIR LIBERTY AND 'INDEPENDENCE.——Ungrateful 'children, * inſtead of abandoning her 'they *ought to have armed in her defence.* 'But if imperious circumſtances had pre-'vented them from openly declaring for 'the Republic of France, they ought at 'leaſt to have made demonſtrations and 'excited apprehenſions in England that at 'ſome moment or other they ſhould de-'clare themſelves. This fear alone 'would have been ſufficient to force the 'cabinet of London to make peace. it 'is clear that a war with the U. States, 'would ſtrike a terribly blow at the 'commerce of the Engliſh, would give 'them uneaſineſs for the preſervation of 'their poſſeſſions on the American conti-'nent, and deprive them of the means of 'conquering the French and Dutch colo-'nies."

Speaking of the Britiſh treaty, the *Moniter* proceeds—

"Such a treaty under all the particu-'lar circumſtances and by the conſequences 'it muſt produce, is *an act of hoſtility a-'gainſt France*. The French govern-'ment, in ſhort, has teſtified the reſent-'ment of the French nation, by breaking 'off communication with an *ungrateful 'and faithleſs ally*, untill ſhe ſhall return 'to a more juſt and benevolent conduct. 'Juſtice and ſound policy, equally ap-'prove this meaſure of the French govern-'ment. There is no doubt it will give 'riſe, in the United States, to diſcuſſions 'which may afford A TRIUMPH TO THE 'PARTY OF GOOD REPUBLICANS, THE 'FRIENDS OF FRANCE.

"Some writers, in diſapprobation of "this wiſe and neceſſary meaſure of the

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* *It ſuffices that we arreſt the progreſs of that ſyſtem of* ingratitude towards France!

[*Letter to Mazzei.*

See the appeal of Adet (French Miniſter) to the people of the United States, when he declared that his functions were to ceaſe until the government of the United States changed its conduct. And after all our ſelf ſtyled republicans have the effrontery to charge the Federal republicans as a Britiſh faction.

" directory," maintain that in the United States the French have for *partizans* " only certain demagogues, who aim to " overthrow the existing government. " But their impudent falsehoods convince " no one, and and prove only what is too " evident, that they use the liberty of " the press to serve the enemies of " France."

Whoever reads the letter to Mazzei with attention, must see that it encouraged the French government to stigmatize us an "*ungrateful faithless nation*," to declare that "our true mother, France, has *assured* to the *United States their liberty and independence*," and openly to avow that by "breaking off communication" with us, it would "afford *a triumph to the party of good republicans*," "the friends of France in the United States."—Reader, pause and reflect upon the language made use of by the writer of the letter, and the observations upon it by "*our true Mother*," and you will readily perceive that the former has justified the latter in saying that the good republicans here were the friends of France.

ANTI-JACOBIN.

SALEM, June 5.

Arrived, the ship Margaret, capt. Derby, from Batavia. The Margaret left Batavia on the 7th January, in company with the Ketch Three Friends, capt. Stuart, of Salem. Sailed the same day, ships Neptune and Cleopatra of Philadelphia. Left at Batavia, the ship Providence, Taylor, of Philadelphia. The Margaret came through the Streights of Bally. January 24th, left Palemboang, in the streights of Bally. Feb. 11th parted company with the Ketch. Touched at the Cape of Good Hope March 31—Sailed from thence April 10th, in company with the two Dutch Men of War, bound with dispatches for Batavia—Left there ships Ocean, Dalton, of Newburyport—Foxwell, Barnard, of Pepperelborough. Brigs Equator, Bodwell, of Portsmouth, and Harry and Jane, Young, of Portland. Sailed a few days previous to the Margaret, ships Eliza, Barnard, of Boston, for Cows—Piamingo, Brightman, for Baltimore, and bark Mentor, Curtis, of Portsmouth, bound round the Cape. May 21, lat. 25, N. long. 55, W. spoke the schr. Rebordous, Knight, from Salem for Tobago. May 27, lat. 33, 12, N. long. 62, W. spoke the brig Jolly Robbin, from Rhode Island, bound for Turks Island—June 2d, lat. 40, 16, N. long. 67, W. spoke the ship Hope, of New-London, from New-York for Madeira.

Same day—Arrived at Beverly, schr. Hawk, capt. Haskell, from Bilboa. Left there, brig Hannah, Malten, of Newburyport, bound for Petersburg, and brig Charles, Crocker, of Boston, bound for Bordeaux. Spoke in long. 36, the ship Lucy, Bisby, of Boston, from Liverpool, 9 days out, bound to Savannah.

Same day—Arrived at Marblehead, the schr. Powderpoint, capt. John Hooper, from Cadiz. April 20th, in lat, 37, N. long. 20, W. spoke the schr. May-Flower, of Providence, R. I. from Charleston, bound to Lisbon, forty days out, all well. May 25, in lat. 43, 00 N. long. 61, 00, W. spoke a brig, name unknown, from Beverly, Benjamin Lovett, master, bound to Rotterdam, 9 days out, all well.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

Arrived, Ship Mars, Sheffield Liverpool; Onolaski, Randall, Bengal; brig Sally, Lord, do. sch'r Amphitrite, Geer, St. Kitts; Independence, Jones New-Providence.

Cleared, brig Rover, Cooper, Jamaica; sloop Aurora, Mattocks, New-Providence.

Signals up last evening for a schooner.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Sally Lord from Liverpool.—May 8th in lat. 50, long. 22 spoke an English brig, out 8½ weeks from Martinique, bound to Falmouth (Eng.) supplied her with provisions. May 10th, in lat. 48, 30, saw an English fleet of ten sail, standing to the southward and westward. May 17th, in lat. 43, long. 44, spoke brig Ann, Lord out 16 days from Boston, bound to Roterdam. 19th, spoke ship Minerva, Howard, out 14 days from Norfolk (Virginia) bound to London.—June 5th spoke a sloop from New-London to the coast of Africa, out 3 days.

Ship Mars, Sheffield, 39 days from Liverpool. June 4th spoke ship Hariett, of New-York, out 3 days the wind blowing fresh could not learn her destination.

Schooner Independence, Jones from N. Providence.

Ship Onolaski 128 days from Bengal. In lat. 41, long. 60, 39, spoke ship Jane Moria, out 4 days from New-York, bound to Sa. Thomas.

June 11.

Arrived, ship Exchange, Wire, Bourdeaux; Lydia, Tredwell, Liverpool; Telegraph, Gardner, do. brig Sally, Smart, Turks-Island; Neskab, Smith, St. Croix; schooner Jefferson, ——, Newbern, N. C. Nancy, Dean, do.

Ship Sheffield, Lynch, arrived at Bordeaux in 39 days from this port.

Arrivals since our last.

Ship Telegraph, Gardner, 42 days from Liverpool. May 12, spoke brig Betsy, from Charleston, to Falmouth, lat. 47, 35. 19th, spoke brig John, from Rhode-Island.

Ship Lydia, Tredwell, 37 days from Liverpool. June 2d, spoke ship Columbia, from Providence, bound to Gibraltar, in long. 62, 7 days out. 4th, spoke ship John and Elice, Whitesides, of and from Philadelphia, 3 days out, long. 66, lat. 40, 50.

Danish brig Neskab, Smith 11 days from Bass-End, St. Croix. Spoke nothing on the passage.—Left the following American vessels there:—brig Express, Shearer, for Philadelphia, to sail in 15 days—coming passengers in the said brig, captain Tate, of the ship Planter, sold; ship Eliza, of Philadelphia, condemned and sold; ship Eugenia, Fitch, seized, and to be sold; schooner Martha Washington, Buskirk, of New-York; schooner Commerce, of Providence, Mooney, to sail in 15 days; schooner Roger Williams, Allen, of do. schooner Hannah, Martin of Savannah; laying at the the West End, brig Peggy, of New-Port.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Arrived, barque Patty, Snell, Belfast; ships Amiable, Tillinghast, Liverpool; Maryland, ——, Isle of May.

Came up from the Lazaretto.

Brig Samuel, Tubbs, New-Orleans; sch'r Triton, Boggs, Marseilles.

Cleared, ship Washington, Otto, Bremen; Charlotte, Junker, Amsterdam; sch'rs Experiment, Dunn, N. York; Adventure, Johnson, Portland.

Capt. Hall, of the brig Eliza and Sarah, arrived at the Lazaretto on the 5th inst. informs, that he spoke May 21, the brig Molly, Justice, from hence to Port Republican, out 22 days, all well. Tortuga SSE. dist. 5 leagues.

Ship Liberty, Miller, from Hamburg, has arrived off Wilmington, Del.

Captain T. spoke, May 30, lat. 40, 17, the brig Nancy, from New-York to Amsterdam, out 8 days. May 31, lat. 39, 26, spoke schooner Rambler, Russel, from Boston to Barcelona, out 4 days. June 2, lat. 39, 35, spoke Philadelphia, from Philadelphia to Leghorn, out 8 days.

BALTIMORE, June 11.

Arrived, ship Susanna, capt. Forrester, from Charleston, via. Norfolk.

Also ship Phœnix, capt. M'Connel, 40 days from Liverpool. June 1. lat. 37 58, long. 63 30, spoke ship Belona, from N. Y. to Cadiz, out 8 days.—Brings no news of consequence, later than the William and John, arrived this morning.

Alexandria Advertiser.

MONDAY, JUNE 14.

Mr. BOUREAU, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the inhabitants of Alexandria for the alacrity with which they came to his assistance yesterday, when the alarm of fire was given at the house occupied by him.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT.

William Thornton, John M. Gantt, Tristram Dalton, and Sam. Hanson.

RHODE-ISLAND DISTRICT.

Constant Tabor, Samuel Vernon, Thomas Peckham, and Paul M. Mumford.

KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

John Rowan, Daniel Weisger, John Inston, James Morrison, John A. Seitz, John Bradford.

Accounts from Cape Francois, are to the 18th ult. then every thing was tranquil.—Toussaint had surrendered on the terms announced in Gen. Le Clerc's letter to him. The most interesting article from this quarter is, "That six thousand troops had passed the Cape, in a squadron destined to take possession of Louisiana."

A gentleman from New-Orleans mentions, that the Spaniards there were in daily expectation of the arrival of a force and government from French to take possession of that rich and delightful country.

Boston Centinel.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in Liverpool, dated 3d of May, 1802.

"Our market for ashes continues in a dull state, and many of the holders, despairing of an advance, are pressing their stocks on the market, and selling them by auction for whatever they can obtain; in this way, several parcels have lately been sold, say, good Pot Ashes of the first quality, from 21s. to 28s. per cwt. In the state of this market we feel at a loss how to act most for your interest."

FOR SALE,

That well situated and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

ON CAMERON-STREET,

Now in the occupation of Capt. Dangerfield.—The house is convenient and well built, consisting of eight rooms, well finished, a full story and a half kitchen, nursery and lodging rooms above the same, a stable & other conveniencies on the lot, which is 25 feet front and 176 feet 7 inches deep.

Also, two other LOTS adjoining the same, 25 feet front and 100 feet deep, to a ten feet alley, whereon there is built, on each a back building one and a half story high, four rooms in each.

Also, the corner LOT adjoining the same, on Cameron and Washington streets, unimproved, 55 by 47 feet, with convenient ground for stabling, &c. on the said ten feet alley.

I will also sell, that whole square with five frame houses thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 front by 100 and 110 feet deep, on the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers, it being pleasantly situated on Oronoco, Alfred, Patrick & Pendleton-streets, known by the name of the George Town Turnpike, laying between John Dundass and John Ports, Esqr's. houses. No further particulars is necessary to be given, as those who are inclined to purcase will view the premises. A great part of the purchase can be taken in Groceries and Dry Goods, and the remainder by instalments, by giving security or bank stock.—Apply to Mr. Philip G. Marsteller, or to the subscriber, Goose Creek, Loudoun---if not sold by private bargain, they will be exposed to sale on Thursday, the 24th instant---good warranted deeds will be made for the whole on the completion of the payments.

JOHN BOGUE.

June 14. ddf

FOR SALE,

On the 16th day of August next, at the Red House, in Prince William county, by the Trustees of the late Gen. Nelson,

About 3000 acres of LAND,

lying in the counties of Prince William and Loudoun, near the said Red House. Terms of payment as follow. One fourth part of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of January, 1803, and the other three fourth parts thereof to be paid at three subsequent annual payments.—Bonds, with approved security, to be given by the purchasers at the time of sale, and interest thereon to be paid at the rate of six per cent. from the first day January, 1803. If the first payment of the purchase money be not punctually made, the land to be again exposed to sale, by the subscribers for ready money; if the land should not then sell for the full amount of the said purchase money, the purchaser or purchasers to be accountable upon their bonds for the deficiency. If the first payment be punctually made, title will be given to the purchasers, and deeds of trust must be executed by them for securing the future payments, which deeds of trust will be acted upon, and the lands exposed to sale for ready money, by the trustees, for the full amount of the whole bonds, by virtue of the deeds of trust, if any one of the future annual payments be not punctually made.

The lands will be laid off in lots to suit purchasers, who will have the right of seeding them after the 20th day of August next.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
THOMAS NELSON, jun.
Surviving Trustees of Gen. Thomas Nelson, deceased.

June 14. dtdf

For CHARTER,

To CORK, for orders to any one port in Great Britain or Ireland,

THE SNOW

THOMAS,

Jonathan Drewry, Master;

Burthen, per register, 211 tons—now on her second voyage. For terms apply to

HUGH SMITH.

For sale,

5000 bushels stoved SALT,
200 do. COAL.

June 14. eo.

PROPOSALS,

Respectfully submitted to the consideration of the citizens of the District of Columbia, and the public generally, for publishing by subscription in George-Town,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

TO BE ENTITLED

The Olio.

By B. PARKS and Co.

IT is within the plan of the Editors of this paper, that its contents shall comport with its title: a compound of various ingredients—as politics, news, polite literature; with whatever else may seem most promotive of public good, and conduce towards general usefulness.

No where, perhaps, have the beneficial effects of periodical publications been more generally felt, or duly appreciated, than in this country; and no where, we believe, their abuses might be more justly deprecated; but such is the close affinity between their good and bad consequences, between the liberty and licentiousness of the press, that the most experienced of our political surgeons have uniformly been apprehensive of attempting an excision of the one, lest they might give a mortal wound to the other. Being an evil without a remedy, it shall be our peculiar care not to contribute to its aggravation.

The temper of the times require an avowal of the Editors' political creed. On this head they will be candid and sincere.——They are unequivocally federal.——Believing, without calling into question the views of the present, that the former administrations pursued the best policy that could be devised, for securing the peace and happiness, and promoting the true interests of this country, they declare it their intention, at all times, to advocate measures producing those desirable consequences.

We have ever held the conduct of many of the opposers of the former administrations, in their newspaper publications, in the utmost, and we think, merited contempt. Wilful misrepresentations may deceive for a while, and thereby further the views of those who employ such means; but it is not by resorting to them, that we hope or intend to promote our own interest, much less that of the public. Towards our political opponents we will "do as we would be done by"—consequently, not attempt to repel the reiterated calumnies, yet heaped upon those no longer in power, by a recrimination of slander on those who now hold the helm of our political barque. Time will shew who best understood their country's interest, and will bring with it the most ample justification of the views of those to whom under Providence, we have been, and are indebted for our present prosperity and tranquility.

Private disputes and personalities shall always be excluded. To this promise the Editors pledge themselves they will religiously adhere.

The papers published at present in the district, being devoted almost entirely to one subject, Politics, the Editors entertain a hope that The OLIO, conducted on liberal principles, and containing a greater diversity of matter, will meet with public countenance; which they respectfully solicit.

CONDITIONS.

This paper will be published every Thursday morning, in a quarto form, and on a sheet of royal size, which will form a handsome volume, annually, of 416 pages, printed with a new and elegant type.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, payable on the receipt of the first number.

It will be delivered at the dwellings of subscribers in Alexandria, every evening of the day of publication, free of any additional expence.

☞ *The subscriber informs his friends in Alexandria, and former patrons of the* "Columbian Mirror," *that he is concerned in the intended publication abovementioned, and will, in the course of a day or two, wait upon those in town for their signatures.*

ELLIS PRICE.

Alex. June 14.

Fifty bls. of PORK for sale by

WM. HARTSHORNE.

I will give Ten Dollars reward to any person who will give information of the thief or thieves who broke open my warehouse on Kirk's wharf, a few nights ago, and stole one barrel of pork from thence, provided the proof is sufficient to convict the thief. W. H.

5 mo. 14. d

☞ *Printing in all its variety, executed at this office, with neatness and dispatch.*

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weaknesses,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weaknesses,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevaence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease, If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second-Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER

Sworn and subscribed before Ebenezer Ferguson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of sprits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

—

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamiltin's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

—

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time, in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repallent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Plaasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg.*

County of Alexandria,
April 23, 1801.

Was taken up and committed to this jail, as a runaway, a Negro man who calls himself ISAAC, and says he belongs to a Mr. *Henry Griffith,* of Loudoun county, near the Red-House: he is about 40 years of age, of a low stature, and slim made: had on an old brown coat, jacket and breeches of negro cotton. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away—otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CAMPBEL,
May 15. 1aw Jailer.

Cash given for rags.

In the case of James Gillies, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy was duly awarded and issued against James Gillies, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, by the name and the description of James Gillies, on the 6th day of May, in the year of our lord, one thousand eight hundred and two: And whereas the commissioners in and by the said commission named and authorised, have declared him to be a bankrupt; the said commissioners do hereby summon and require the said James Gillies personally to be and appear before the commissioners, in the said commission named, on Thursday the 13th day of this present month; on Thursday the 3d day of June next, and on Friday the 18th day of the same month, at Gadsby's Tavern in Alexandria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, then and there to be examined, and to make a full and true discovery and disclosure of all his estate and effects according to the directions of the act of Congress, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," at either of which meetings the creditors of said bankrupt may attend to prove the same, and those who are indebted to the said bankrupt, or have effects of any kind in their hands belonging to him, are not to pay away or secrete the same.

JAMES KEITH,
J. C. HERBERT,
J. B. NICKOLS, } *Commissioners.*

Teste, HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the commission.

May 8. d6w

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have just received,

Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson and
Imperial } TEAS,
Nankeens,
Bandanno hhfs. and humhums,
German and British osnaburgs,
Ticklenburgs,
Loaf and lump sugars,
Jamaica sugar in hhds. and bls.
Molasses, Jamaica spirits,

And a quantity of Shad and Herrings in barrels.

May 3 d

An excellent School Book.

—

JUST PUBLISHED,

By John V. Thomas,

A new Introduction to Reading,

OR,

A Collection of Easy Lessons,

arranged on an approved plan, and calculated to facilitate the improvement of youth. The fifth edition.

Price 50 *cents.*

May 24.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, } TO WIT.
ALEXANDRIA COUNTY.

In pursuance of an order of the Circuit Court for the district and county aforesaid, made by consent of parties in the case of the United States; v. s. Robert T. Hooe & others in chancery, will be exposed to public sale for ready money upon the 19th *day of June next, the following valuable property, conveyed in trust to the subscribers by Col. John Fitzgerald, late of this town, deceased, viz:*----

A Water Lot commonly called Fitzgerald's Wharf, lying upon the south side of King street and east side of Union street, and bounded by an alley of 30 feet in width, on the south from Union street to the water. On this piece of ground are erected three Brick Warehouses, 24 feet 4 inches in front, 42 feet deep and three stories high each—Also, a SAIL LOFT above the upper story 73 feet in length and 42 feet wide upon the floor---all under one roof. Adjoining, and on the east side of this house, is a piece of ground unimproved the whole length of the house, 55 feet deep, terminating on a 25 feet alley, laid out upon the front of the wharf. From the front of the wharf is a pier extended into the river 100 feet by 60 in breadth. Appertaining to the pier is a dock 35 feet wide on the one side and another 28 feet on the other side.

Wm. HERBERT,
Jno. C. HERBERT, } Trustees.

May 8. dtf

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

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